

Preliminary Amendment
09/771,431



MARKED UP VERSION OF AMENDMENTS

Added material will be underlined and deleted material will be bracketed.

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, lines 12-22:

U.S. Patent 3,028,058 discloses a manikin with truncated legs, [and] swiveling arms, and a detachable head. In manikins with removable parts, at least one leg is often made to be removable, arms are removable, and the torso may be made in two parts. Hands may also be detachable. Bayonet attachments are common means for attaching detachable limbs to forms, wherein a projection on the limb must be inserted into an appropriately shaped hole in the form, and turned for locking into place. U.S. Patent 2,595,485 describes a fastener of this type, as does U.S. Patent 2,081,071. There are numerous drawbacks to this method. The operation of attaching the removable piece must usually be performed blind, i.e. under the clothing. Often, once the removable piece is locked into position, it cannot be changed so as to place the limbs in various expressive attitudes. Further, if the limb is bumped, it may be easily broken, or the entire form knocked over and damaged.

Page 4, lines 16-21:

A greater or lesser amount of magnetic material may be used in a larger or smaller magnetic assembly designed to fit infant wrist joints, adult arms, legs, heads, or other parts with differently-sized cross-sections to provide the required depth-of-pull. Preferably, the magnetic assembly is arranged as described herein for the preferred embodiment, scaled up or down as appropriate. However, other materials and configurations may be used, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

Page 5, lines 1-8:

The manikins of this invention having magnetically attachable parts have the following advantages: If the manikin is knocked over, or if someone pulls on the attached part, it will come loose rather than breaking off; and the mating parts are self-seeking in use, so that they will come together in proper orientation even when being mated beneath clothes. Generally, manikins are

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dressed with arms removed, and the arms then have to be inserted and positioned inside the sleeves "blind," without the dresser being able to see to align them properly. The self-seeking feature of the magnetic mating parts of this invention substantially aids in ease of dressing and provides a significant time savings [saving] for manikin dressers.

Page 6, lines 5-26:

In order to provide more depth-of-pull, additional magnetic material having a strong depth-of-pull in contact with the ring magnet, but separated from direct contact with the pole piece (outer edges of the cup) may be provided. Because the size of the manikin joint is limited, the size of the magnetic assembly will be limited, and it will usually be necessary to conserve space within the cup-shaped pole piece. Using nothing but strontium ferrite ceramic magnets in the preferred embodiment of this invention might require a pole piece too large to fit within the typical manikin joint. Thus, additional magnetic materials to provide depth-of-pull are preferably made of materials which provide greater depth-of-pull than the ceramic magnets. Neodymium magnets are preferred, e.g., neodymium-iron-boron materials. They may be in the form of a ring, radial arc segments, or any other desirable shape, so long as the separation from the sides of the pole piece is maintained and the desired depth-of-pull is achieved. In a preferred embodiment, the magnetic assembly comprises as additional magnetic material-- two neodymium arc segments symmetrically placed opposite each other, and spanning about 45-90 degrees of arc in the ring magnet. The size of such additional magnetic materials is selected to provide the required depth-of-pull as will be evident to those of skill in the art, or easily ascertainable without undue experimentation using the information provided herein. The additional magnetic materials are spaced apart from the pole piece a sufficient distance so that the magnetic force therefrom is not substantially conducted through the pole piece. Preferably, the additional magnetic materials are spaced apart from the pole piece at least about one-eighth inch in the preferred embodiment hereof which involves the use of a circular cup-shaped pole piece having a height of one-half inch and a diameter of two and a half inches.

Page 8, lines 26-27:

Figure 3 shows a cup magnet magnetic assembly of this invention comprising flanges, a mating pin and an index pin. Figure 3A [2A] is a plan view and Figure 3B [2B] is a side view.

Page 9, lines 7-8:

Figures 7A and 7B compare the depth-of-pull at the strongest points of attraction for the magnetic assembly of this invention and a prior art sandwich magnet. [a prior art sandwich magnet and the magnetic assembly of this invention.]

Page 10, lines 1-12:

Table 1
Permanent Magnet Material Comparison Table

| Material | Cost Index | Coercivity Hci (KOe) |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Nd-Fe-B (sintered) | 65% | Up to 30 |
| Nd [ND] -Fe-B (bonded) | 50% | Up to 11 |
| Sm-Co (sintered) | 100% | Up to 25 |
| Sm-Co (bonded) | 85% | Up to 10 |
| Alnico | 30% | Up to 2 |
| Hard Ferrite | 5% | Up to 3 |
| Flexible | 2% | Up to 2 |

Source: stanfordmagnets.com.

Page 12, lines 7-10:

The attracted material may be on the manikin trunk or larger body part, and the magnetic material is on the smaller part to be attached, or vice versa. In one embodiment of this invention, manikins are equipped with magnetic mating parts at some or all joints normally articulable [articulatable] in the human body.

Page 12, lines 22-26:

Figure 1B shows a side view of a manikin of this invention showing a metallic plate 12 attached at the neck [15], at the shoulder 36, and elbow 26, and indicating a variety of positions for the arm attainable using indexing pins in the magnetic element (not shown) which fit into corresponding indexing holes 34 shown in metallic plate 12 at the shoulder 36. This metallic plate 12 also shows mating hole 32.

Page 14, lines 7-12: